

CLASSIFICATION ~~RESTRICTED~~
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

STAT

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 15 May 1953

NO. OF PAGES 14

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Stahl und Eisen.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The following information is taken from a report by Gerhard D. Gaertner, published in the 6 November 1952 issue of Stahl und Eisen, Duesseldorf. The report is a comprehensive study of the postwar development of the steel-production industry in the GDR (German Democratic Republic), with detailed accounts of the equipment, capacities, planned and actual outputs, and construction and expansion plans of seven major rolling mills and metallurgical plants. The report also offers statistics on the output of the various types of rolling-mill products, the output of the individual rolling mills, and the delivery program of individual rolling mills and metallurgical plants.

The sources used by the author were given as follows:

Statistische Vierteljahrshefte (Statistical Quarterly), published by the Federal Statistical Office, Duesseldorf; Die Eisen schaffende Industrie in der Ostzone (The Steel Production Industry in the East Zone), report of the Economic Federation, September 1949; Materialien zur Wirtschaftslage in der sowjetischen Zone (Materials on the Economic Situation in the Soviet Zone), published by the Federal Ministry for All-German Affairs. The author states that the figures in this last source do not agree entirely with those of the Federal Statistical Office.

A map showing the location of GDR iron and steel plants is appended.7

The unfortunate separation of the steel-production industries of West and Central Germany, which at one time were closely interconnected, has been evident for several years. For example, in the compilation of world iron and steel statistics, the German Federal Republic is listed with the Schuman Plan countries, whereas the GDR is included in the group known as the "Soviet area of influence."

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION

[illegible]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

STAT

The separation of Central Germany, with its iron and steel industry, becomes even more clear by virtue of the fact that GDR statistics, in contrast to data on the Federal Republic, are mostly incomplete or are based on estimates. It is therefore all the more important not to lose sight of the steel industry in the GDR. The extent of the steel-producing industry in the GDR is determined mainly by the production of crude steel.

Crude-Steel Production
(in 1,000 tons)

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1951</u>
German Federal Republic	17,902	13,506
GDR	1,695	1,552

By the assignment of a number designation of 100 to the crude-steel production of German Federal Republic, the comparative output of the GDR shows a value of 9.5 for 1938 and a value of 11.5 for 1951.

The following corporations were engaged in the production of crude steel in 1938:

1. The Central German Steel Works GmbH (Ltd) (Mitteldeutschen Stahlwerke GmbH), Riesa, with the Riesa and Groeditz Plants.
2. Friedrich Flick KG (Limited Partnership), Berlin, with the Hennigsdorf and Brandenburg Plants.
3. Maximilianshuetten [commonly called Maxhuetten], Unterwellenborn, independent corporation controlled by the Flick Company.
4. Sachsen Cast-Steel Works AG (Joint-stock Company) (Saechsische Gussstahlwerk AG), Freital, with the Doehlen and Pirna Plants.
5. Thale Metallurgical Plant (Eisenhuettenwerke Thale), Thale.

Maxhuetten was the only plant which produced its own pig iron. The other plants, with the exception of Pirna, a rolling mill which was affiliated with a forging plant, smelted crude steel. These plants produced about 1.3 million tons of rolling-mill products, of which heavy plate, bar steel, and semifinished steel were produced in the greatest quantities. The production of rolling-mill products was distributed as follows among the individual plants:

Semifinished steel:	Riesa, Doehlen, Pirna, Unterwellenborn
Material for railroad superstructure:	Unterwellenborn
Steel sections:	Unterwellenborn
Bar steel:	Riesa, Doehlen, and Pirna
Wide flat-bar steel:	Riesa
Strip steel:	Riesa
Heavy plate:	Brandenburg, Hennigsdorf, Thale
Medium plate:	Brandenburg, Hennigsdorf, Thale

STAT

Thin plate: Hennigsdorf, Thale
 Steel tubes: Riesa
 Rolling stock: Groeditz
 Forgings for machine-building and shipbuilding: Groeditz

Some of these plants had installations at their disposal for subsequent treatment of rolling-mill products, as follows:

Hennigsdorf: Steel-casting foundry
 Riesa: Hot-drawing and cold-drawing sections, tube-production section, apparatus and container-production sections
 Groeditz: Steel-casting foundry with machining workshops, cast-iron foundry, malleable-iron foundry, fittings and L-shaped tube factory.
 Doehlen: Drawing section and railroad-car construction section
 Thale: Production of tinware, cast-iron foundry

By the middle of April 1945, the effects of the war caused the shutdown of the Central German plants. The dismantling measures of the Soviet Occupation Force prove that after the collapse, the intention was first of all to completely eliminate the steel-production industry. Since the division of Germany into separate occupation zones was not finally established until July 1945, the Unterwellenborn and Thale Plants were at first not located within the Soviet Zone and, for this reason, were not included in the first wave of dismantlings. All other plants were more or less completely dismantled. The extent of dismantling can only be estimated; the following figures are only approximations:

Extent of Dismantling, in Percent

	<u>Equipment and Installations</u>	<u>Buildings</u>
Brandenburg	100	100
Hennigsdorf	100	--
Riesa	100	70
Groeditz	100	--
Doehlen	100	100
Pirna	100	100

The very rapid dismantling work was performed by the personnel of the plants as well as by Soviet workers. Soviet experts were especially careful in directing the removal of the extrusion press belonging to the Riesa plant's tube-production section.

STAT

The plants of the steel-production industry in the GDR, insofar as they have not become SAGs (Soviet Corporations), such as the Thale Metallurgical Plant and the Hettstedt Copper and Brass Works, belong exclusively to the socialized people-owned enterprises.

The following plants are directly subordinate to the Ministry of Metallurgy and Ore-Mining:

Brandenburg Steel and Rolling Mill (Stahl-und Walzwerk Brandenburg)
 Hennigsdorf Steel and Rolling Mill ("Wilhelm Florin") (Stahl-und Walzwerk Hennigsdorf)
 Riesa Steel and Rolling Mill (Stahl-und Walzwerk Riesa)
 Maxhütte, Unterwellenborn
 "East" Metallurgical Combine (Eisenhuettenkombinat Ost), Fuerstenberg/
 Oder (under construction)
 "West" Metallurgical Combine (Eisenhuettenwerk West), Calbe/Saale (former nonferrous-metal rolling mill)
 Doehlen High-Grade Steel Plant (Edelstahlwerk Doehlen)
 Groeditz Iron and Steel Works (Eisen-und Stahlwerk Groeditz)
 Michael Niederkirchner Plate-Rolling Mill (Blechwalzwerk Michael Niederkirchner), Ilseburg

On the other hand, the following plants were assigned to the VVB, WZ (Administration for People-Owned Enterprises, Rolling and Drawing Mills), Berlin W 8, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Metallurgy and Ore-Mining:

Willi Becker Rolling Mill (Walzwerk Willi Becker) (formerly the Central German Steelworks)
 Finow Bar-Steel Rolling Mill (Stabstahl-Walzwerk Finow) (formerly Hoffmann and Motz)
 Dresden-Friedrichstadt Rolling Mill (Walzwerk Dresden-Friedrichstadt)
 Olbernhau Plate-Rolling Mill (Blechwalzwerk Olbernhau) (formerly F. A. Lange, Metalworks AG)
 Auerhammer Semifinished-Steelworks, (Halbzeugwerke Auerhammer), Aue (formerly F. A. Lange, Metalworks AG)
 Burg Rolling Mill (Walzwerk Burg) (formerly Trier Rolling Mill AG)

The Ministry receives its planning directives from the Metallurgical Department of the State Planning Commission. The latter, in turn, operates in conformity with the instructions of the Economic Planning Administration of the Soviet Control Commission, which is subordinate to the Gosplankommission (State Planning Commission) of the USSR.

It had already become apparent in 1946 and 1947 that the urgent domestic requirements necessitated the immediate resumption of the production of rolling-mill products. For this reason, the Occupation Power transferred

STAT

the Maxhütte Plant from its own administration to that of Land Thuringen. Various nonferrous-metal rolling mills had to be converted to the production of ferrous rolling-mill products, which accounts for the misleading plant designations which exist today, such as the "Michael Niederkirchner" Copper and Plate-Rolling Mill, in Ilseburg, and the "Hettstedt Rolling Mill for Nonferrous Metals, Copper and Brass Works" ("Walzwerk für Buntmetalle, Kupfer-und Messingwerke Hettstedt").

At the beginning of 1948, the decision was finally made in favor of an accelerated reconstruction of the steel-production industry, which was reflected in a 6-month plan as of 1 July 1948. This plan was succeeded by a Two-Year Plan, according to which the first stage in the reconstruction of the Soviet Zone industry was to be concluded by the end of 1950. In connection with the execution of this plan, the following noteworthy installations, among others, were constructed or put back into operation:

Riesa: Two 60-ton Siemens-Martin furnaces, one high-speed rolling mill, one tube mill (delivered by the USSR)

Unterwellenborn: Two blast furnaces, one sintering installation

Kirchmoeser: One heavy-plate rolling mill.

The production quotas called for by the Two-Year Plan, and the actual fulfillment figures, are as follows:

	<u>Pig Iron</u> (in 1,000 tons)		<u>Crude Steel</u> (in 1,000 tons)	
	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Actual Output</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Actual Output</u>
1949	360	293	775	603
1950	360	337	875	995

On 1 January 1951, the Two-Year Plan was succeeded by the Five-Year Plan, which had the goal of doubling industrial production as compared with prewar times. In addition, as is stated in the "Law on the Five-Year Plan for the Development of the People's Economy in the German Democratic Republic (1951 to 1955)," the plan's provisions require the accomplishment of the following: "Reconstruction and rapid expansion of the metallurgical industry in the fields of pig-iron, steel, and rolled-material production to an extent which guarantees the maximum supply of the machine-building industry from the GDR's own resources." The GDR government set up the following plan goals to meet this objective: Pig iron, 2.0 million tons; crude-steel ingots, 3.1 million tons; and rolling-mill products, 2.2 million tons.

The results of the first plan year, 1951, in contrast to previous years, are listed in Table 1, as follows:

STAT

Table 1. The Steel-Production Industry in the GDR
(in 1,000 tons (partially estimated))

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>First Half of 1952</u>
Iron-ore output	273	600	236	283	328	360	436
Coke production	285	280	224	225	300	350	--
Pig-iron produc- tion	202	463	129	182	337	341	292
Crude steel, total	1,350	1,695	200	332	995	1,552	--
Including:							
Ingots	1,199	--	169	270	--	1,407	871
Cast steel	151	--	31	62	--	145	108
Including:							
Thomas steel	100	--	97	100	--	193	} including ingots 79
Siemens-Martin steel	--	--	90	180	--	1,139	
Electric steel	--	--	13	52	--	75	84
Rolled-steel, finished products	898	1,300	122	222	872	1,084	700

Production of Rolling-Mill Products
(in 1,000 tons)

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952 Plan</u>	<u>1955 Plan</u>
Hot-rolled steel	872.4	1,083.7	1,400.0	2,200.0
Including:				
Semifinished steel	82.6	109.4	140.0	250.0
Rails of all types	23.2	31.7	106.0	225.0
Seamless tubes	13.2	18.3	28.0	60.0
Tires	24.6	27.4	25.0	75.0
Heavy plate	128.5	182.5	200.0	260.0
Medium plate	58.3	74.8	75.0	95.0
Thin plate	72.4	105.1	120.0	160.0
Cold-rolled steel	18.7	21.8	32.0	60.0

STAT

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952 Plan</u>	<u>1955 Plan</u>
<u>In Percent of 1950</u>				
Hot-rolled steel	100.0	124.0	160.0	252.0
Cold-rolled steel	100.0	116.0	171.0	321.0

Within the scope of the Five-Year Plan, a group of plants which were dismantled after the collapse have been reconstructed. Some of these plants have been developed beyond their original capacity. This reconstruction work was made possible primarily by deliveries from the USSR. The Riesa and Hennigsdorf Steel and Rolling Mills were equipped entirely with rolling-mill installations of West German origin; in 1949, the USSR returned three dismantled rolling mills to the GDR. The "East" Metallurgical Combine, in Fuerstenberg Oder, and the "West" Metallurgical Combine, in Calbe, were newly constructed. The plants have the following basic raw-materials at their disposal:

1. Iron ore is used in blast furnaces only at the Untervellenborn, Calbe, and Fuerstenberg plants. The inadequate quality of the iron ore mined in the GDR necessitates the import of considerable quantities of foreign ores. The 1952 plans call for a mining output of 885,000 tons of domestic ore and the import of 310,000 tons of ore from the USSR and 9,000 tons from Sweden. The domestic ores are mined chiefly at Braunesumpf, Schmiedefeld, Wittmannsgereth, Kamsdorf, and Eisenberg, and their iron content varies between 25 and 34 percent. Swedish iron ore is used at the Maxhuetten Plant in Untervellenborn, in addition to ores from Krivoy Rog and Thuringen. Reports from the GDR press claim knowledge of a plan for a partly integrated metallurgical plant, located at the Baltic Sea, which is to use primarily Swedish ore. The "East" Metallurgical Combine in Fuerstenberg, on the other hand, is adapted mainly to the use of Soviet iron ore from the Krivoy Rog region. A small part of the Fuerstenberg plant's ore requirements comes from the Schmalkalden (Thuringen) area. On the other hand, only domestic iron ore is reportedly smelted in the low-shaft blast furnaces at the "West" Metallurgical Combine in Calbe.

2. Coking coal constitutes a critical bottleneck. At present, the metallurgical plants are dependent on imports from Poland (75 percent) and Czechoslovakia (25 percent). Since the black coal from the insignificant domestic deposits is unsuitable for the production of metallurgical coke, attempts are being made to obtain such coke by other methods. It is believed that it is possible to produce metallurgical coke from brown coal by using the Rammler-Bilkenroth process. A large-scale brown-coal cokery, which allegedly has already been completed, is said to operate with this process. According to reports, however, the coke produced by this method is too fine and also has other disadvantages.

3. Scrap iron is still almost exclusively the basis for the production of crude steel. Thus, it is not surprising that the scrap-iron reserves can no longer cover the steadily increasing demands resulting from the rising production of steel. The GDR Government is attempting to meet this shortage by special scrap-collection drives, whereby it enlists the help of the various SED (Socialist Unity Party) units. In addition, special cash bonuses are to serve to improve the scrap-iron supply. The annual requirement is 550,000 tons, in contrast with maximum reserves of about 30,000 tons. Imports are therefore unavoidable.

4. Auxiliary materials. There is also a shortage of firebricks, which must be imported. On the other hand, dolomite is available in sufficient

STAT

quantities. The VEB (people-owned) chill-casting plants in Coswig and Quedlinburg produce chill-cast rolls. However, the capacity of these plants is not yet adequate, and is to be increased.

The Groeditz Plant is scheduled to deliver forged rolls in the future. To what extent production will approximate requirements at the time the Five-Year Plan expires cannot be determined.

The size of the individual plants is shown by the following data:

1. Maxhuetten, Unterwellenborn

Production of 350,000 tons of pig iron was planned for 1951. The plant is equipped with a Dwight-Lloyd installation for sintering domestic ore, which is low in iron content. There are four blast furnaces in operation; three have a daily capacity of about 450 tons each and one has a daily capacity of barely 400 tons.

The steel-production section is equipped with four 15-ton converters, which are to be replaced by 25-ton converters. In addition, two 25-ton electric furnaces are in operation.

Production of 220,000 tons of Thomas steel and 40,000 tons of electric steel was planned for 1951. The rolling mill has six rolling sections. In addition, it is planned to install an ingot-rolling mill for the production of full-width metal sheets. The rolling mill, together with the forge and press section, which has an annual capacity of 15,000 tons, was scheduled to produce 270,000 tons in 1951. The semifinished steel is, for the most part, supplied by the Brandenburg steel mill. The Maxhuetten Plant employs about 7,500 workers.

2. Brandenburg Steel and Rolling Mill

Reconstruction of the former Central German Brandenburg Steel Works (Mitteldeutschen Stahlwerke Brandenburg), which had been completely dismantled, was started 15 February 1950. In the same year it was possible to produce about 55,200 tons of crude steel with the use of five 100-ton Siemens-Martin furnaces. In 1951, three additional furnaces were installed, and four more are to be installed in 1952.

Since the construction of the rolling mill is not progressing at the same rate as that of the steel plant, the chief emphasis is on the output of ingot and slabs. It is planned to install a blooming-mill section, a three-high rolling mill, a rolling mill for heavy, medium, and thin plate, and a strip mill.

The plant is favorably located with respect to transportation facilities. By 1955 the plant is scheduled to employ about 4,000 workers.

3. Hennigsdorf Steel and Rolling Mill ("Wilhelm Florin")

The plant, which had been completely dismantled in 1945, was under reconstruction until 1951. The steel-production department operates with four 100-ton Siemens-Martin furnaces. Production of 170,000 tons of crude steel was planned for 1951. The steel-casting foundry is equipped with two 15-ton electric furnaces and one 40-ton Siemens-Martin furnace. The crude-steel output is to be increased to 220,000 tons by 1955.

The rolling mill has seven rolling sections, of which two are to be put out of operation or installed elsewhere. The 1951 plan called for the production of 55,000 tons of rolling-mill products.

STAT

The plant will require about 7,000 workers by 1955.

4. Riesa Steel and Rolling Mill

The reconstruction of this completely dismantled plant will be completed sometime during 1952.

The steel-production section is equipped with five 100-ton Siemens-Martin furnaces. In 1951, 300,000 tons of crude steel were scheduled to be produced, and the 1955 plan calls for an output of 340,000 tons. The annual crude-steel output of the Riesa Plant could be estimated still higher, if one includes the five 60-ton Siemens-Martin furnaces and two electric furnaces in operation in the steel-casting foundry.

The rolling mill has seven rolling sections. The plant also has a tube-production section for the manufacture of seamless tubes, and a butt-welding section for the production of butt-welded gas pipes.

According to the 1951 plan, the plant was to have produced 220,000 tons of rolling-mill products, including steel tubes. The Riesa Plant will probably employ about 5,500 workers in 1955.

5. Doehlen High-Grade Steel Plant

This plant is scheduled to be expanded beyond its prewar capacity, so as to constitute an important high-grade steel plant. Production of 120,000 tons of electric steel and 80,000 tons of Siemens-Martin steel is planned for 1955. The plant resumed production in September 1951 with two 5-ton electric furnaces. The rolling mill is to have two rolling sections. In addition, the construction of a drawing section and a heat-treatment section is planned. The construction of a large forge depends on the delivery of the required installations from West Germany. A labor force of 3,500 is planned for 1955.

6. EKO ("East" Metallurgical Combine)

In contrast to the plants listed under 1 to 5, the EKO and the EWW ("West" Metallurgical Combine) are not included in the projects for reconstruction or expansion of the production plants existing before the war. The EKO and the EWW are to assist in making the steel fabricating plants, of which there are a considerable number in the GDR, more or less independent of the import of iron and steel from other areas.

The EKO's blast-furnace installation is adapted to the use of Polish hard coke and domestic brown-coal coke. Up to now, so far as is known, three 500-ton or 1,000-ton blast furnaces have been put into operation. An additional 1,000-ton furnace is scheduled to be put into operation sometime in 1952. The 1955 plan calls for a pig-iron output of 600,000 tons.

Four additional blast furnaces will probably be constructed. Ten 50-ton Siemens-Martin furnaces are scheduled to be installed in the steel-production section, which is under construction at present. The plant is designed for an annual capacity of 450,000 tons of crude steel, an output which is scheduled to be reached by 1955.

The rolling mill, construction of which is to be started in 1953, will produce plate and semifinished steel. An annual output of 230,000 tons of rolling-mill products is counted on.

STAT

The construction of the EKO requires the establishment of extensive transportation and power facilities.

The plant is scheduled to employ 12,000 workers by 1955.

7. EKW

This plant is engaged exclusively in the production of foundry pig iron in low-shaft blast furnaces. In general, it is planned to construct furnace batteries consisting of five furnaces each. By the end of 1952, two batteries, or a total of ten furnaces, are to be put into operation. The plant is scheduled to operate at full capacity by 1955, at which time the annual output is to be 250,000 tons of pig iron. Oxygen-enriched air (15-20 percent) is fed into the furnaces. Domestic ores which are unsuitable for smelting in standard coke blast-furnaces will be smelted at the plant, and brown-coal low-temperature coke will be used as fuel.

A labor force of 5,000 is scheduled for 1955. The plant is favorably located with respect to transportation facilities.

Only incomplete information is available on the rest of the plants, most of which are small-scale enterprises. It is worthy of note that production at Riesa, Doehlen, Kirchmoeser, Auerhammer, Hettstedt, and Thale is almost exclusively for reparations for the USSR. The fulfillment of the reparations quotas requires about 60 percent of the production of rolling-mill products (see Table 2). An approximation of the delivery program appears in Table 3. The chief obstacle confronting the GDR's steel-producing industry is the shortage of skilled workers. Other bottlenecks are the inadequate production of steel pig and the irregular deliveries of raw materials from the Soviet-Bloc countries. As a result of these obstructions, the plan goals are fulfilled in terms of quantity but not in terms of the scheduled types of products.

Although a requirement based on reality is out of the question in a centrally-directed, planned economy, because the individual demand has little opportunity of manifesting itself and is influenced by plan measures, the statement that the steel-producing industry does not thus far meet requirements is hardly inapplicable. The import figures are proof of this (according to the 1951 plan: 276,000 tons of steel pig, 92,000 tons of crude-steel ingots, and 480,350 tons of rolling-mill products). The per capita crude-steel output in the GDR amounted to 82 kilograms in 1938 and 103 kilograms in 1951. Comparative statistics for the German Federal Republic are 437 kilograms in 1938 and 281 kilograms in 1951. With an annual population increase of 500,000 and an attainment of the 1955 Plan goal, the 1955 per-capita output of crude steel would amount to about 150 kilograms.

Thus, even by 1955, the production of the GDR's steel industry will be of limited volume as compared with the conditions in the Federal Republic. However, it is remarkable that the production increase in terms of percent is far greater than that attainable under the present conditions in the Federal Republic. In this connection, it is to be borne in mind that these outputs in the GDR are achieved only by reckless exploitation of manpower, by very extensive employment of women, and by obvious detrimental effects on other industries, particularly the consumer-goods industries.

STAT

Table 2. Production of the Rolling Mills
(in 1,000 tons)

	1950	1951	1952 Plan	1955 Plan ⁽¹⁾
Maxhuetten	185.2	246.4	300.0	360.0
Riesa	141.9	207.3	250.0	280.0
Hennigsdorf	122.1	126.5	180.0	200
EKO	--	--	--	230.0
Brandenburg	--	--	120.0	450.0
Doehlen	--	--	--	75.0
SAG Thale	48.3	72.3	75.0	80.0
SAG Hettstedt	152.6	167.4	165.0	165 0
SAG Oberspree Cable Works (Kabelwerk Oberspree)	16.1	27.4	18.0	18.0
Groeditz	24.6	19.1	25.0	30.0
Ilsenburg	22.6	32.6	32.0	32.0
Kirchmoeser	72.2	83.8	110.0	115.0
Burg	17.8	30.4	30.0	45.0
Auerhammer	24.0	22.1	30.0	45.0
Obernau	20.4	20.3	25.0	30.0
Finow	17.4	24.0	40.0	60.0
Dresden	7.2	4.1	--	--
Total	872.4	1,083.7	1,400.0	2,200.0

1. Addition of the figures gives a total of 2,215,000 tons; this discrepancy of 15,000 tons is also contained in the official plans.

Table 3. Delivery Program of the Individual GDR Plants

<u>Name of Plant</u>	<u>Products Delivered</u>
EKO, VEB (people-owned enterprise), Fuerstenberg/Oder	Foundry pig iron
EWV, VEB, Calbe/Saale	Foundry pig iron
Maxhuetten Plant, VEB, Unterwellenborn (Thuringen)	Spiegeleisen, foundry pig iron. Steel pig, blooms, billets, sheet bars, standard and narrow-gauge rails, fish plates, T, U; and angle sections, special sections for railroad use, round steel, steel for screws and chains, steel for forgings, high-grade steel

STAT

<u>Name of Plant</u>	<u>Products Delivered</u>
Brandenburg VEB Steel and Rolling Mill, Brandenburg	Ingots, slabs
Hennigsdorf VEB Steel and Rolling Mill, ("Wilhelm Florin") Berlin	Billets, square steel bars, round steel, steel for screws and chains, wide flat-bar steel (Breitflach- stahl), rolled wire, spring steel, high-grade steel
Riesa VEB Steel and Rolling Mill, Riesa (Sachsen)	T, U, and angle sections, square steel bars, round steel, steel for screws and chains, wide flat- bar steel, seamless tubes, gas pipes, high-grade steel
Groeditz VEB Steel and Rolling Mill, Groeditz (Sachsen)	Tires, wheel center-pieces (also for narrow-gauge railroads), for- gings
Thale SAG Metallurgical Works, Thale/Harz	Electric steel plate, transformer sheet, deep drawn sheet, dynamo sheet
Doehlen VEB High-Grade Steel Plant, Freital (Sachsen)	High-grade steel
Auerhammer VEB Semifinished-Steel Plant, Aue (Sachsen)	Heavy and medium plate
"Willi Becker" VEB Rolling Mill, Kirchmoeser/Havel	Round steel, square steel bars, hexagonal steel, steel for screws and chains, spring steel, rolled wire, heavy plate, high-grade steel
SAG Rolling Mill for Nonferrous Metals, Copper and Brass Works, Hettstedt	Heavy and medium plate, rolled wire
Burg VEB Rolling Mill, Burg near Magdeburg	Round steel, thin plate
Dresden-Friedrichstadt VEB Rolling Mill	Round steel, hexagonal steel, wide flat-bar steel, steel for screws and chains, high-grade steel
Olbernhau VEB Plate-Rolling Mill, Olbernhau, Gruenthal	Medium and thin plate
"Michael Niederkirchner" VEB Copper and Plate-Rolling Mill, Ilsenburg/ Harz	Heavy plate
Oranienburg VEB Cold-Rolling Mill (Kaltwalzwerk Oranienburg), Oranienburg	Strip steel

STAT

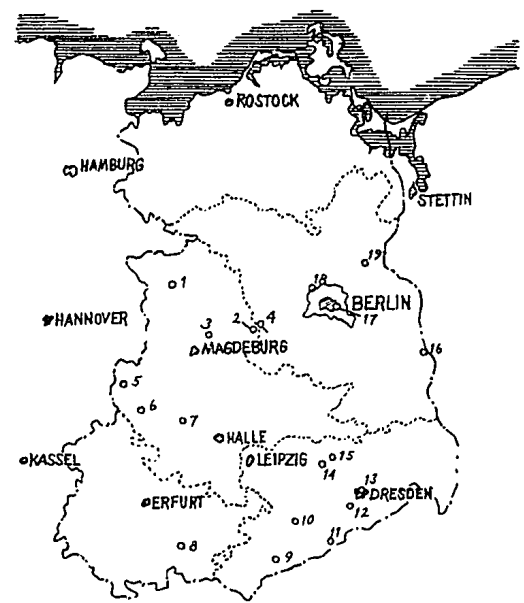
<u>Name of Plant</u>	<u>Products Delivered</u>
Finow VEB Rolling Mill, Eberswalde	Round steel, square steel bars, hexagonal steel, steel for screws and chains, wide flat-bar steel, high-grade steel

LEGEND

1. "West" Metallurgical Combine, VEB, Calbe/Saale
2. "Willi Becker" Rolling Mill, VEB, Kirchmoeser
3. Burg Rolling Mill, VEB
4. Brandenburg Steel and Rolling Mill, VEB
5. "Michael Niederkirchner" Copper and Plate-Rolling Mill, VEB, Ilsenburg
6. Thale Metallurgical Plant, SAG
7. Hettstedt Rolling Mill for Nonferrous Metals, SAG
8. Maxhuetten Plant, VEB, Unterwellenborn
9. Auerhammer Semifinished-Steel Plant, VEB
10. Chemnitz Tube and Cold-Rolling Mill (Rohr-und Kaltwalzwerk Chemnitz), VEB
11. Olbernhau Plate-Rolling Mill, VEB
12. Doehlen High-Grade Steel Plant, VEB
13. Dresden-Friedrichstadt Rolling Mill, VEB
14. Riesa Steel and Rolling Mill, VEB
15. Groeditz Steel and Rolling Mill, VEB
16. "East" Metallurgical Combine, VEB, Fuerstenberg/Oder
17. Oberspree Cable Works, belonging to SAG "Kabel" (for the electrical industry), Berlin
18. Hennigsdorf VEB Steel and Rolling Mill ("Wilhelm Florin")
19. Finow Rolling Mill, VEB

STAT

Location of Plants Belonging to the GDR
Iron and Steel Industry



- E N D -